No. 667,077. Patented Jan. 29, 1901.

J. FELLOWS.

CHERRY STONER.

(Application filed May 24, 1900.)

(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

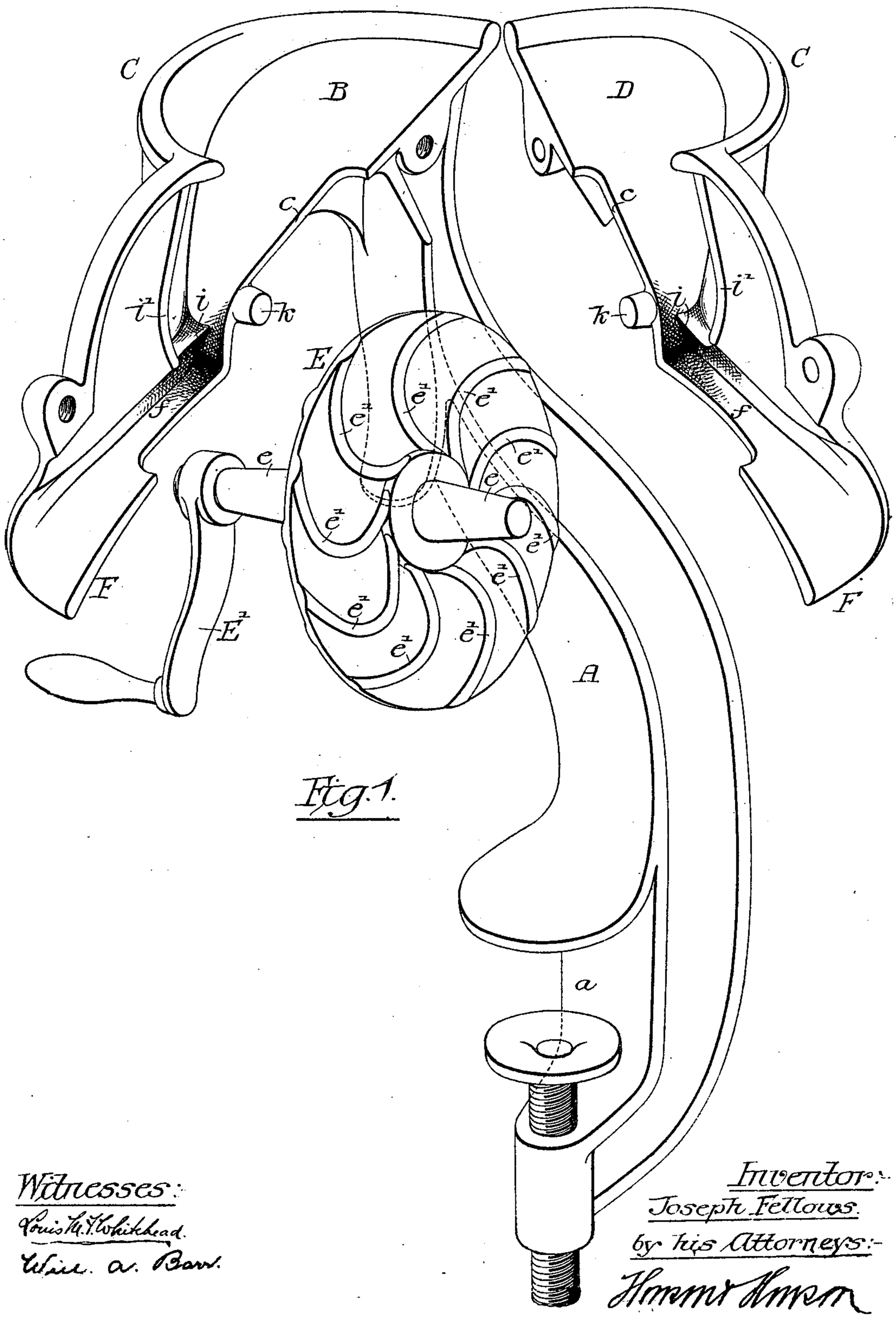

Fig. 1.

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3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 2.

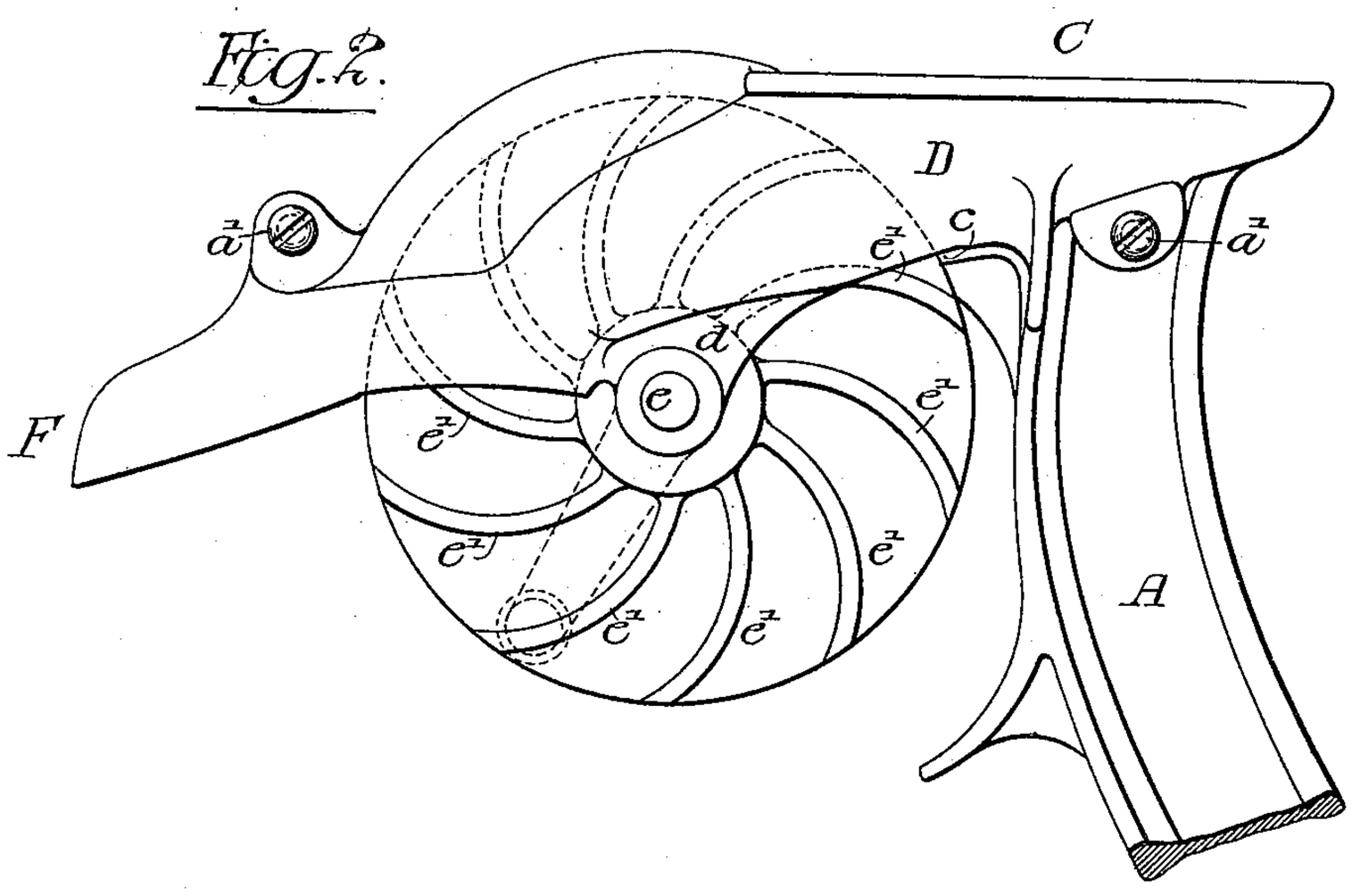

Fig. 3.

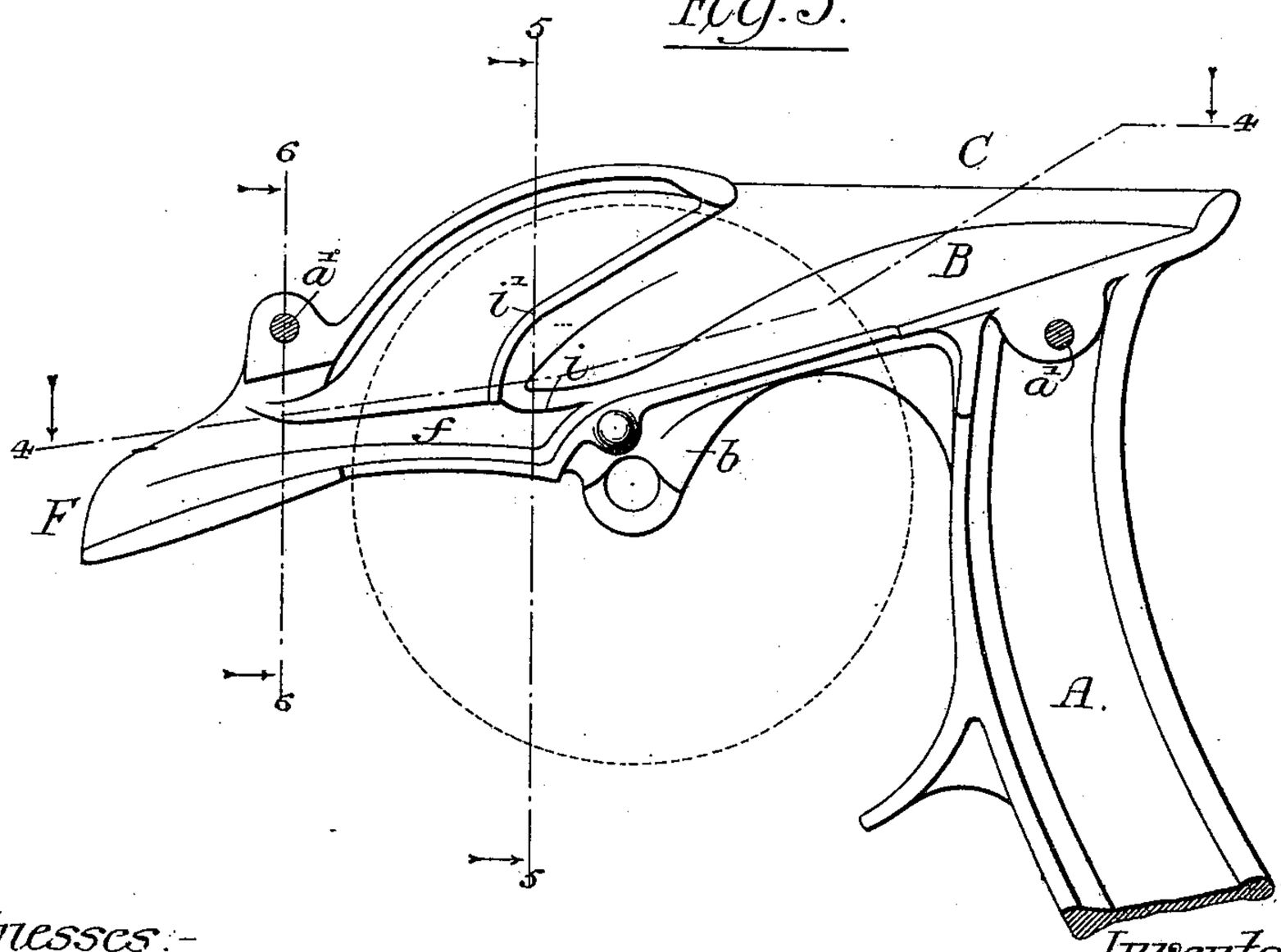

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Fig. 4.

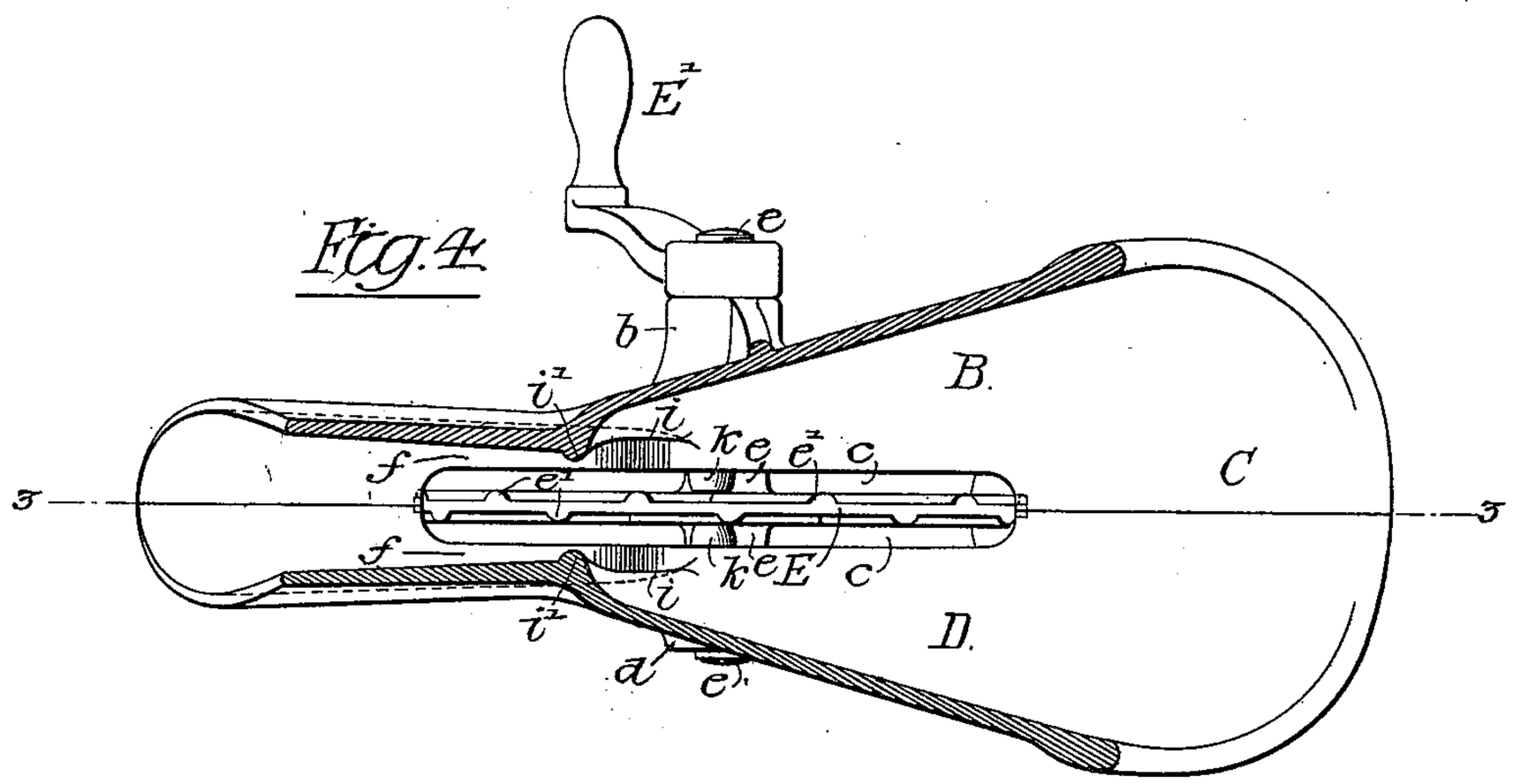


Fig. 5.

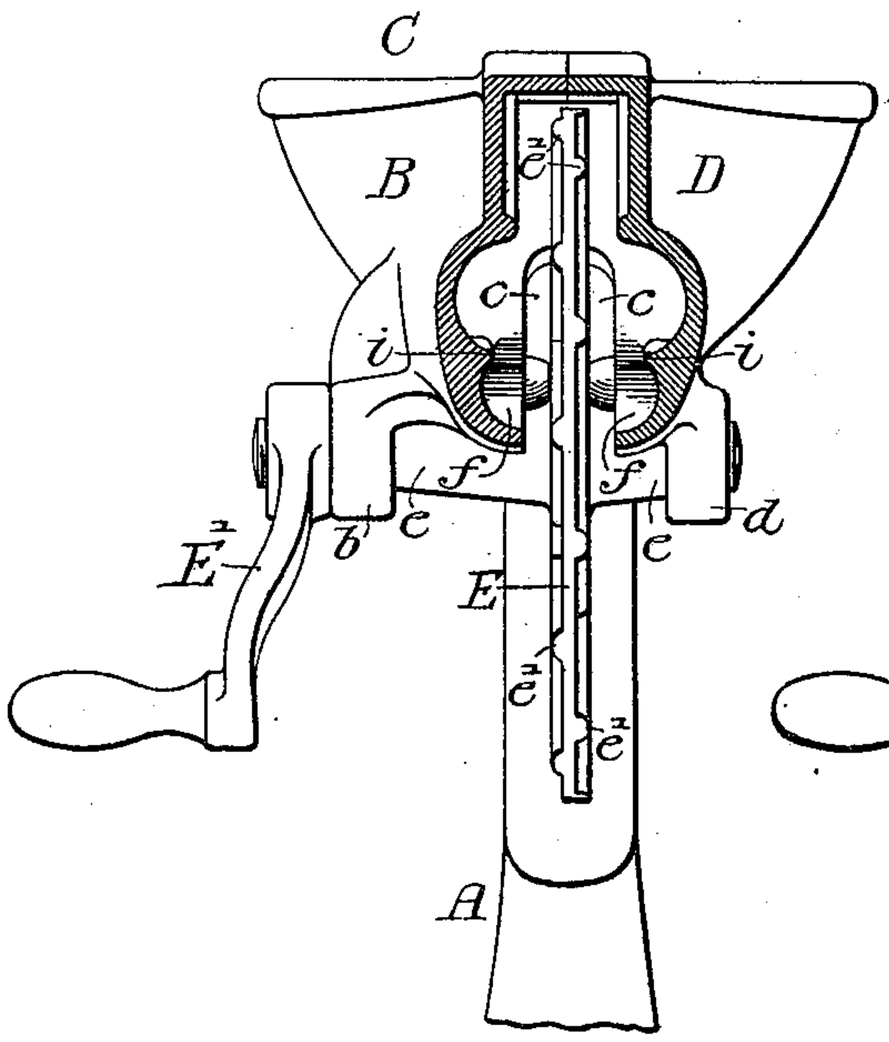
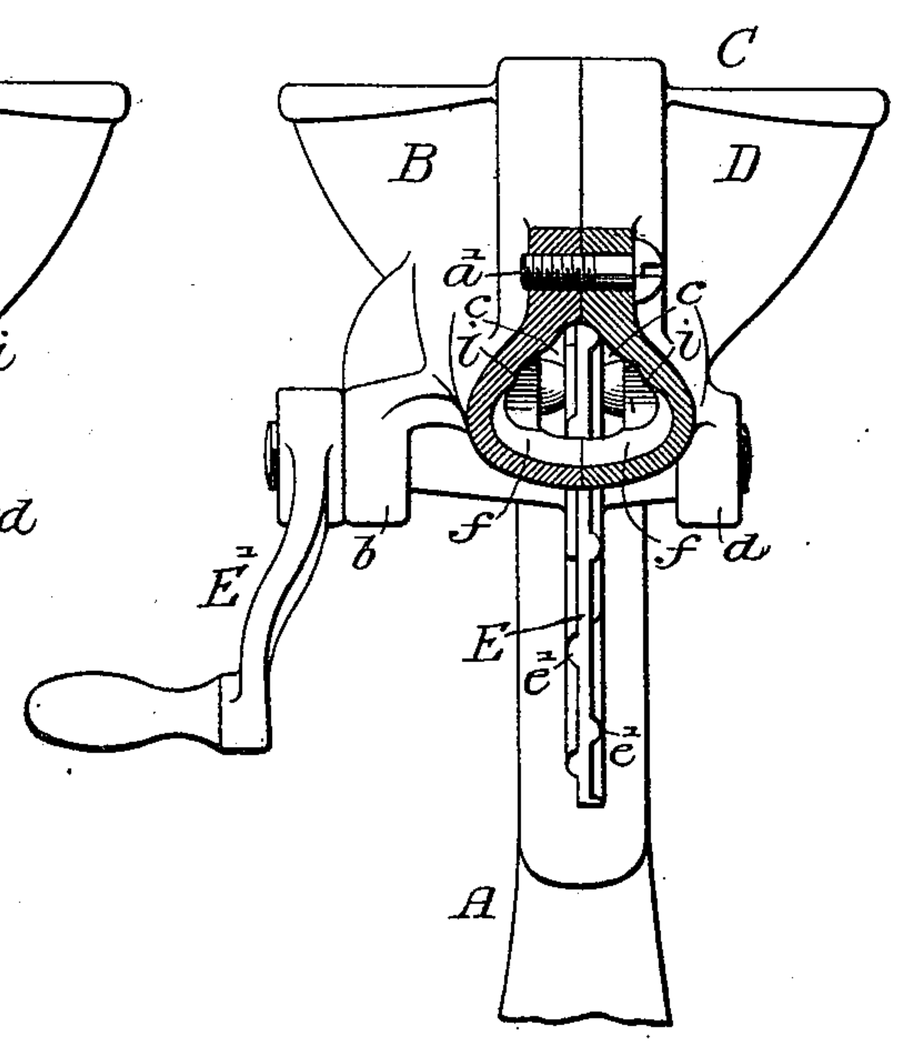


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH FELLOWS, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

CHERRY-STONER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 667,077, dated January 29, 1901.

Application filed May 24, 1900. Serial No. 17,861. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH FELLOWS, a citizen of the United States, residing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented certain Improvements in Cherry-Stoners, of which the following is a specification.

The main object of my invention is to construct a machine that will remove a greater proportion of the seeds from the meat of cherries than heretofore; and a further object is to so design the machine that it can be economically manufactured.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved cherry-stoner with the parts detached. Fig. 2 is a side view of the upper portion of the cherry-stoner, illustrating my invention. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view on the line 3 3, Fig. 4. Fig. 4 is a sectional plan view on the line 4 4, Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a transverse sectional view on the line 5 5, Fig. 3. Fig. 6 is a transverse sectional view on the line 6 6, Fig. 3.

A is a standard having the usual clamp *a*, by which it is secured to a table. Carried by the upper end of this standard A is a frame B, forming one half of the cherry-stoner. D is the other half, which is secured to the portion B by screws *a'*. When the two portions B and D are secured together, they form a hopper C. (Shown clearly in Fig. 4.) The hopper has a slot *c* formed partly in the section B and partly in the section D, and extending through this slot is a disk E, having trunnions *e*, mounted in bearings *b* and *d*, forming part of the frames B and D, respectively. On each face of the disk E are curved ribs *e'*, which tend to draw the meat of the cherries through the slot *c*. On each side of the slot is a channel *f*, terminating in a spout F, as clearly shown in Fig. 4. At the junction of each channel *f* and the hopper C is a rib *i*. This rib projects sufficiently to make a barrier for each cherry, so that in passing the rib it will burst or the skin will tear. The rib is undercut, as shown, so as to allow the cherry free movement after it passes the rib and into the channel *f*. The rib *i* forms a continuation of a vertical rib *i'* on each section of the casing, so that it will be impossible for a cherry to pass into the channel *f* without first being torn or cut.

I have found in practice that if the skin of the cherry is not torn or cut prior to the cherry entering the channel it is liable to pass out the chute F and drop into the receptacle for the stones rather than pass into the receptacle for the meat; but by making a cut or tear in the skin of the cherry the ribs *e'* on the disk will readily engage the cherry and strip the meat from the seed, allowing the seed to pass out through the channel, while the meat passes through the slot *c*.

I preferably round the base of the channels *f f* at each side of the disk, as shown clearly in Figs. 5 and 6, as it tends to force the cherry toward the disk.

Projecting into each channel from the sections B and D are lugs *k k*, which hold the disk in the center of the slot. On the end of one of the trunnions *e* of the disk E is a handle E', by which the disk is turned.

It will be seen that by constructing the cherry-stoner in the manner above described I can make the entire device by casting without machine-work except to thread the openings into which the retaining-screws pass, and consequently a cherry-stoner of this type can be made very cheaply and accurately.

In operation the cherries are placed in the hopper C and are drawn into the channel *f* past the ribs *i i* by the ribbed disk E as it is turned. As the cherries pass the edges *i i* the skin is torn or cut. The cherry then passes into the channel, and owing to the inclination of the bottom of the channel the cherry rests against the side of the ribbed disk and is drawn into the slot *c*. The slot is of such a width, however, that it will allow the meat to pass through, but is too narrow to allow of the passage of an ordinary cherry-stone. Consequently the meat will be readily stripped from the stone by the ribbed disk and will pass through the slot, while the stone will pass out the inclined channel into a separate receptacle.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination in a cherry-stoner, of a frame or casing having a hopper, a slot in the casing, a channel on each side of the slot, a rotating disk extending through the slot, and a rib on the casing between the hopper and the channel, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination of a frame, a hopper formed therein, said frame being slotted and having channels on each side of the slot, a disk having ribs on each face, an undercut rib formed on each side of the casing projecting between the hopper and the channel and constructed to tear or cut the skin of a cherry as it is drawn by the ribbed disk from the hopper into the channel, and before it is engaged by the disk in the process of stoning substantially as described.

3. The combination in a cherry-stoner, of a frame having a hopper, a channel, a slot in the bottom of the channel, a vertical rib on each side of the frame and a second rib on each side of the slot between the hopper and the said vertical ribs extending from the first-mentioned rib, and a disk extending into the slot, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOSEPH FELLOWS.

Witnesses:

JOHN W. TAGGART,

WILL. A. BARR.